



Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the Court House in Bombay, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, & other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 15th day of March 1819.
O. WOODHOUSE.
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

A PPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of NASSERWANJEE CAWASJEE BENARJEE, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to DIJUNJEEBHAY NASSERWANJEE, the only Son and Heir of the said deceased; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 22d day of March 1819.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

A PPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of BURJORJEE DORABJEE, late of Bombay Parsee deceased, may be granted to FRAMJEE and NASSERWANJEE BURJORJEE, the two Eldest Sons of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 22d day of March 1819.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay Theatre,

The Managers have the pleasure of announcing to the Public,

THAT To-morrow Thursday, the 1st of April, WILL BE PERFORMED

THE POPULAR

COMEDY

OF THE

Cure for the Heart Ache;

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED THE FAVORITE FARCE

OF

Bombastes Furioso,

to be had at the THEATRE March and 1st April, latter day.

eight Rupees.

do.

do.

Doors to be opened at 5 o'Clock, and the performance to commence at seven o'Clock, precisely.

No Gentlemen can be admitted behind the scenes, excepting those who are engaged in the representation.

Gentlemen on alighting at the THEATRE are requested to order their carriages and palanquins to a distance; and to give direction that they do not approach the THEATRE till the performance be finished.

Pombay, 19th March, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

This present Wednesday,

THE Effects of a Gentleman deceased, consisting of Wearing Apparel and Furniture, and a number of Valuable Medical and other Books, also some Saddlery, Glass Ware, Hats, Shot, Belts, Wine, Beer, Perry, Brandy and Gin.

At 12 o'Clock precisely, will be put up for Sale an excellent serviceable Buggy. Apollo Street, 31st March, 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

HAS received by the late Arrivals a few Copies of HAMILTON'S GAZETTEER, which he is authorized to sell at Rs. 15 0 00

For Ready Money.

Apollo Street, 31st March, 1819.

For Sale.

A SUIT of New Sails, London made, for a Ship of 400 Tons, for particulars enquire of JEJEBHOY DADA-BHOY.

- 1 Fore Sail,
- 1 Ditto Topsail,
- 1 Main Sail,
- 1 Ditto Topsail,
- 1 Mizzen Ditto.
- 1 Main Staysail,
- 1 Main Topmast Staysail,
- 1 Middle Ditto.
- 1 Fore Topmast Ditto,
- 1 New Patent Cable 16 Inch,
- 1 Bower Anchor 20 Cwt.
- 40 Fathom Chain Cable.

Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Partnerships carried on by and between LACHLAN MACKINTOSH, JOHN WILLIAMSON FULTON, ENEAS MACKINTOSH, and ROBERT MCCLINTOCK under the Firm of MACKINTOSH FULTON & MCCLINTOCK, until 30th April 1809, (when Mr. LACHLAN MACKINTOSH retired) and from that date until the retirement of Mr. ROBERT MCCLINTOCK under the Firm of MACKINTOSH FULTON and MCCLINTOCK, having respectively been dissolved, the public are hereby informed that since the dissolution of the last mentioned Partnership, JOHN WILLIAMSON FULTON, ENEAS MACKINTOSH, and JAMES CALDER, continue to carry on business as Agents at Calcutta, under the Firm of

Mackintosh and Co.

by whom all demands due to, and from, the abovementioned Partnerships will be adjusted.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1819.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT MCCLINTOCK begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he proposes on the 1st of May next, to Establish himself

again in business as an Agent in Calcutta.

Calcutta, 1st March, 1819.

Valuable Estate

SALSETT,

TO BE SOLD

The Estate of Poway

IN THE ISLAND OF SALSETT,

BELONGING TO

Dr. Helenus Scott,

Comprehending the Lands and Villages

OF

POWAY, TRINIDAD, COM-

PREE, and SANKEY.

THIS very extensive and well known Property comprehends some of the Richest Ground in the Island, the population on the Estate may amount to about Eight Hundred Persons, the Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Rice and Sugar Cane, &c. and are held of the East India Company in perpetuity on payment of a Quit-rent of Rupees Three Thousand and Ninety four (\$3094.)

There is on the Premises a good dwelling House, with commodious Buildings adapted for a Distillery and Manufacture of Sugar.

The Estate is computed to contain above 1000 Beegahs of cultivatable Land besides Hill and abounds with excellent water.

Farther particulars may be known on application to ROBERT STEUART, Esq. at Mazagon who will receive proposals any time previous to the 10th May next.

Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

BOOKS

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

- 1 Vol. Quarto, Narrative of a Residence in Algiers, - - - - - Rs. 20
- 1 Vol. Octavo, Journey to Rome, and Naples by Henry Sans, - - - - - " 5
- 1 Vol. 2nd Part of Annals, - - - - - " 3
- 1 British Review No. 19, - - - - - " 2
- 1 Prospectus of a National Poem, - - - - - " 1
- 1 Essay On Capacity and Genius, - - - - - " 5
- 1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness, - - - - - " 12

Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Calendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 31st March 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH MARCH 1819.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Williams acting Resident at Baroda during the absence of Capt. Carnac, who has been allowed to proceed to sea on Sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1819.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Infantry, who arrived in the licenced ship *Jemima* on the 10th Instant, having produced Certificates from the East India House of their appointment for this Presidency, they are admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to the Rank of Ensigns from the date of their arrival.

Infantry.

- Mr. George White.
- Edmund Tyrwhitt Jones.
- George Smith.
- Augustus John Francis Stenton.
- Charles Crawley.
- Luke Rodham Home.

Lieutenant R. W. K. Hansard of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S. of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Le Mestre of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry to be Brigade Quarter master to the Detachment of Bombay Troops serving in Malwa under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Connelis from the 2d Instant in the room of Captain Mackeson deceased.

The following appointment is ordered to take place,

2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regt N. I. Lieutenant A. Morse to be Adjutant vice Council in deceased, — Date of appointment 1st March 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the Military Payments for which funds are drawn from the Treasury of the Residents at Fort Victoria and Malwan be made under the control of Lieutenant Henderson the Field Paymaster at Malwan, during the continuance in that quarter, instead of the military Paymaster at the Presidency.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the same fee, as is paid for the Commission of a Major, be paid by Superintending Surgeons for the Commissions that may be issued to them under the General orders of the 8th Instant.

The furlough to England granted to Lieutenant Colonel Henry Roome of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry on the 4th of January last is cancelled, and that officer is allowed to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors the Services of Lieutenant Colonel Roome during an uninterrupted period of twenty four years.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Esq. to be Acting Resident at Baroda.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 29th, Major Bellasis, Artillery, from Poonah.

24th, Lieut. Watts; 2d B. G. Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

Ditto, Lieut. Johnson, ditto ditto.

26th, Cadet G. W. Jones; from Bengal.

27th, Ensign C. F. Pelly, 1st B. G. Regt. from Bangalore.

30th, Lieut. Col. Milnes; 60th Regt. from Anjar.

Ditto, Lieut. N. King, 4th B. C.

Ditto, Major Ford; P. A. B. from Poonah.

Ditto, Lieut. Morris, P. A. B. from Sattarah.

Ditto, Captain Lodwick, ditto, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—March 23d, Ensign D. Forbes, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

27th, Ensign Luke Home, 2d 1st Regt. to Poonah.

29th, Captain John Taylor, 1st 10th Regt. to Dapoolie.

HORÆ FALCONERIA.

This Edition would have been of much more utility, if all the obsolete terms had been either omitted or collected in an appendix, especially those that are not mentioned by Falconer; for instance.

CRANE LINES, are lines going from the upper end of the sprit sail topmast, to the middle of the fore stay; they serve to keep the sprit sail topmast upright and steady in its place, and to strengthen it.

CROSS STAFF, some times called Fore Staff. The name of this instrument only now remains in European books its use having been superseded by Davis's and afterwards by Hadley's quadrant. Those instruments are made at Crotchy, Surat, and other places, but very imperfectly graduated, and a sturdier one is made and used by the Maldivian pilots. The meridian altitude of sun or star is easily enough obtained, but seldom within 10 or 15 miles of the truth; this, with the error of the declination, which is not applied by the native navigators, augment these errors on some occasions to 20 miles of Latitude.—See the article Forestaff.

CURRENT, what Falconer has given in a note, Dr. Burney, has incorporated in the body of his work. We allude to a pretty long extract from *Venerius* which might as well have been omitted, as the theory of currents it much better understood, at present, than it was in his days.

DIPPING NEEDLE. Dr. Burney, has introduced a very long and particular account of this almost unknown instrument which we could wish was brought in to more common use.

To find the Longitude or Latitude by the Dipping-needle.

In order to find the longitude or latitude by the dipping-needle. If the lines of equal dip below the horizon, be drawn on maps, or sea charts, from good observations, it will be easy, from the longitude known, to find the latitude; and from the latitude known, to find the longitude. Suppose, for example, a person travelling or sailing along the meridian of London, should find that the angle of dip, with a needle of one foot, was 75°; the chart will show that this meridian, and the line of dip, meet in the latitude of 53° 11'; which is therefore the latitude sought. Or if he be travelling or sailing along the parallel of London, i.e. in 51° 32' north latitude, and find the angle of dip to be 74°; then this parallel, and the line of this dip, will meet on the map in 1° 46' of east longitude from London; which therefore is the longitude sought.

The dip or depression of the needles is found to be different in different latitudes, and it increases in going northward, and decreases in going southward.

It appears from a table of observations made with a marine dipping-needle, invented by Mr. Nairne, for the Board of Longitude, which was used in a voyage to the north pole, in 1773, that

In latitude 60° 18' the dip was 75° 0'
In latitude 70° 45' the dip was 77° 52'
In latitude 80° 12' the dip was 81° 52'
In latitude 80° 27' the dip was 82° 2'

The needle was twelve inches long, & its axis, the ends of which were made of gold alloyed with copper, rested on friction wheels of four inches diameter, each on two friction wheels, which were balanced with great care. The ends of the axis of the friction wheels, were likewise of gold alloyed with copper, and moved in small holes made in bell-metal; and opposite to the ends of the axis of the needle and the friction wheels, were flat gages, finely polished. The magnetic needle vibrated within a circle of bell-metal, divided into degrees and half degrees; and a line, passing through the middle of the needle to the ends pointed to the divisions. The needle of this instrument was balanced before it was made magnetic: but by means of a cross, the ends of which (contrived by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell) were fixed on the axis of the needle, on the arms of which were cut very fine screws to receive small buttons, that might be screwed nearer to or farther from the axis, the needle could be adjusted both ways to a great nicety, after being made magnetic by reversing the poles, and changing the sides of the needle. When this needle is constructed for sea, it is suspended by an universal joint on a triangular stand, and adjusted vertically by a plumb-line and button, above the divided circle and the dove-tail work; and the divisions on the circle are adjusted so as to be perpendicular to the horizon, by the same plumb-line, and an adjusting screw; and when it is adjusted, a pointer annexed to a screw is fixed, which serves to move the divided circle. Whenever the instrument is used to find the dip, it must be so placed that the needle may vibrate exactly in the magnetic meridian. See *Phil. Trans.* Vol. LXII. *Phipps's Voyage*, &c. Appendix.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from *Molna Feroze*, an answer to the letter of *Zertoosht* that appeared in our last Gazette, but too late for insertion in our present number.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 31st MARCH, 1819.

We have taken the following para-

graph from the last Courier, and have only to add that an impressive discourse, was delivered on Sunday, by Doctor Barnes suitable to the occasion, lamenting the loss, and expatiating on the exemplary virtues, of this universally regretted lady.

On Thursday last, His Majesty's ship *Minden*, Wm. Paterson, Esq. Captain, bearing the flag of His Excellency, the naval commander in chief, Rear Admiral Sir RICHARD KING K. C. B., anchored in this harbour.

On this occasion the painful task has devolved on us of announcing the distressing intelligence of the death of LADY KING.

This melancholy event occurred at sea on board H. M. S. *Minden* on Saturday the 20th instant, to the unspeakable affliction of her husband; whose feelings for the irreparable loss of an affectionate, amiable and good wife, can be more easily conceived than expressed.

The loss of this worthy lady will be long felt by her numerous family and acquaintance, who have to deplore the departure from this world of as warm a friend, as kind a mother and as affectionate a wife as ever breathed. Her ladyship was only 34 years of age.

Her mortal remains were landed on Friday morning and buried in St. Thomas's Church; the Archdeacon, Dr. Baillie, performing the fine and solemn funeral service of our Church. The body was followed to the grave by Captain Paterson (Sir R. King's flag Captain) and Clavell, chief mourners, the Right Honourable the Governor, the Members of Council with all the principal inhabitants of this settlement. The flag of the Fort remained half hoisted all the day.

The arrival of the *Phaeton* Frigate at Calcutta, though it has not materially increased our budget of news, has put us in possession of several interesting particulars, though the Journals, brought by her are only a day or two later than those brought by the *Blendon* Hall.

The *Phaeton* quitted Portsmouth on the 21st of Oct. and has brought English Journals, to the 19th, private letters of the 20th, and French papers of the 12th, she has brought out about 300,000 £ in Ingots & Dollars, & the conveyance of this appears to have been the chief object of her voyage; she having been ordered off at a moment's warning.

When the *Phaeton* left, Ingots were at 5-5½ per ounce.
Dollars at 5-4½ per ounce.

We are already in possession of all the commercial details that occupy the *Bengal Journals*, the only article new to us is the promotions in the Military order of the Bath, of several distinguished members of our Indian Army.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

Promoted to the dignity of Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B.
Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B.

Knights Commanders.
Maj. Gen. Sir R. S. Donkin, K. C. B.
Sir Dyon Marshall, K. C. B.

Companions of the Bath.
Colonel Hardyman, C. B. His Majesty's 17th Foot.
Pritzer, C. B. 22nd Dragoons.

Lt. Col. McKellar, C. B. Royal Scots.
The Hon'ble L. Stanhope, C. B. 47th Foot.
E. M. G. Murray, C. B. His Majesty's 8th L. D.

Milnes, C. B. His Majesty's 60th Regiment.
Major Thomas H. Dawes, C. B. His Majesty's 22d L.

Colonel John Doveton, C. B. 4th Madras N. Cav.
Lt. Col. V. Blacker, C. B. 1st ditto.
James Russell, C. B. 3rd ditto.

Major James H. Lushington, C. B. 4th ditto.
Lt. Col. T. H. S. Conway, C. B. 6th ditto.
Major Henry Munt, C. B. 6th ditto.

Colonel Thomas Munro, C. B. 12th Madras N. I.
Lt. Col. C. B. Burr, C. B. 7th Bombay N. I.
D. Prother, C. B. 9th ditto.

R. Scott, C. B. 22nd Madras Native I.
H. S. Scott, C. B. 24th ditto.
R. Gahan, C. B. 6th Bengal N. Cavalry.

Donald McLeod, C. B. 11th Bengal N. I.
A. McDowell, C. B. 6th Madras N. I.
J. Croddi, C. B. Madras Artillery.

W. Morrison, C. B. ditto.
S. Dalrymple, C. B. ditto.
Major Henry Bowen, C. B. 16th Madras N. I.

Joseph Knowles, C. B. 3d ditto.
P. V. Agnew, C. B. 24th ditto.
T. McKenz, C. B. 20th ditto.
H. F. Smith, C. B. 14th ditto.
J. Ford, C. B. 2nd ditto.

We are informed from an authentic source that His Royal Highness the Duke of York, has notified officially to Mr. Canning, the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to confer the Grand Cross of the Bath on Sir John Malcolm, as soon as that officer shall attain the rank (that of Major General) which will intitle him to that high distinction.

We have published in our present supplement a letter from Sir Thomas Dallas, connected with Mr. Huddleston's case.

Accounts from Java, mention that all the ports with the exception of Batavia are shut against foreigners, but that the government grant special licences to load at Sourabaya, or Samarang, Europe articles of all kinds very cheap, and piece goods of all kinds selling at a loss of 50 per cent. Marine stores scarce, Coffee very dear and still on the rise, the duties arise to nearer 20 than 15 per cent. They have now a Naval force consisting of four line of battle ships six frigates and small craft innumerable, one Admiral was at Batavia, the other at Malacca.

The siege of Asseerghar, has been entered on with much spirit, and from the well known character of our Generals we anticipate being very soon enabled to report its fall. Our correspondent relates that further negotiation being fruitless and Jeswant Rao, refusing to deliver it up, the siege commenced on the 18th instant, and the Pettah was stormed and carried in great style, by detachments from the Royals, the 30th the 67th the Madras European Regiment, the Walajabad, Light Infantry &c. the whole commanded by Colonel Frazer, of the Royals; our loss was trifling Major Macleod, deputy quarter-master-general, and lieutenant Bland, of the Royals wounded, and three privates killed and fifteen wounded. We were here in quiet possession; when about sunset as the pickets were preparing to mount, a party of Arabs, who had crept unperceived, close to the Pettah wall, dashed in upon us, Colonel Frazer who commanded started up & called to the men to stand to their arms, but he had hardly got the words out of his mouth, when he was struck by a Jinnall shot in the forehead, and he fell never to rise again, one or two Europeans were killed at the same time and two officers wounded. A Battery was formed on the 19th for six 18 pounders one 12 and two mortars which opened at day light on the 20th, and a breach was soon made, which in a day or two will be practicable, the enemies guns make a devil of a noise, but the shot goes all over us. Amidst this success I have however to relate an accident that struck a momentary damp on the ardor of our troops, a spark from one of the guns in the 18 pound battery, fell on a magazine containing near 300 barrels of powder, which nearly destroyed the whole of a Company of Sepoys, 60 were killed outright and 30 more, dreadfully wounded.

General Doveton moves on the 21st to a better position and in a day or two at furthest, batteries will be opened on the Fort, from the N. E. angle.

We do not intend to take possession of the lower Fort, until General Doveton's batteries are ready to open, as their doing so will divert the attention of the besieged, and prevent our losing so many men as we might do if we took immediate possession.

Jeswant Rao Lar, (the Killadar,) will we have no doubt be treated as a Rebel.

From the last Courier.

On the 20th instant at Baroda, that fine battalion of our Bombay army, the 2d of the 10th, received their colors from the fair hands of

Mrs. Osborne. The regiment being drawn up in the usual parade order, Mrs. Osborne addressed Lt. Colonel Fallon in a very impressive manner to the following effect.

COLONEL FALLON,

This day affords me the particular gratification of presenting to you, the colors of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment.

Several individuals, who now form part of the corps, have had the good fortune to share in the victories, which have lately added so much lustre to the reputation of the Bombay Army; and its acknowledged excellent state of discipline proves the zeal, which, under your influence, has animated every rank to render them worthy of the sacred pledge, that I am now about to leave under their protection.

With these impressions I feel no small degree of pride in the honor conferred on me, being confident, that when intrusting these colors to the corps under your command, they are safely reposed, and that whenever they are displayed against the enemies of our country, they will be faithfully maintained with credit and renown.

To which the Colonel answered.

I receive, Madam, with the greatest respect, the colors destined for the 2d battalion of the 10th, & beg to offer you, in the name of the whole corps, our best thanks for the honor you have done us, in presenting them.

It must be highly gratifying to every person present with the battalion, at the late inspection, that the Commanding Officer of the Subsidiary Force should have publicly expressed his approbation of its discipline, and I fervently hope that your expectations respecting the future fame of the corps may never be disappointed, but that the numerous acts of gallantry recorded of the various troops of our country, not only throughout every portion of India, but in all parts of the world, may stimulate every individual of the 2d of the 10th to follow, when showing these colours to an enemy, such noble examples, and entitle us to bear the enviable and universally honoured name of British soldiers.

We have been favored with an extract of the Division orders issued by Lieut. Col. Osborne on the 9th Feb. after inspecting this battalion, which we have great pleasure in setting.

Extract from Division Orders.

By Lieut. Col. OSBORNE.

Baroda, 9th Feb. 1819.

Lieut. Col. Osborne, having now twice inspected the 2d batt. 10th regt. within the last ten months, thinks it no more than a duty incumbent on him, to express his thanks to Lieut. Col. Fallon and the officers under him, for the unwearied attention which has been paid to the discipline of the corps during that period, and which, in his opinion, has rendered it equal to any service that government may require from it.

Lieut. Col. Osborne will not fail to take the earliest opportunity of reporting the efficient state of the 2d batt. 10th regt. to the Commanding Officer of the Forces, when he shall have much pleasure in pointing out the zeal which has been manifested in bringing a new corps into its present order, in so short a space of time, under circumstances of considerable difficulty.

(Signed) G. GRANT, B. M.



NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Longitude.—Mr. David Christleson, private teacher in Montrose, having, for upwards of 40 years, taught different branches of the mathematics, particularly navigation, and having, during this time frequently turned his attention to the important problem of determining the longitude, has at last discovered an easy and exact method by which it may be ascertained in any part of the world, either by land or sea, by means of a meridian altitude of the sun. It is pointed out by a very simple instrument, constructed on mathematical principles, and does not require those tedious calculations from solar or lunar tables, by which the ordinary method becomes frequently liable to much uncertainty. Neither does it depend on time-keepers, which, though brought to great perfection, cannot be implicitly relied on, especially in long voyages, the variations of heat and of the regular motion of instruments.

The Volunteer, of Liverpool on the 1st of September, from

est voyages ever made between that port and the Brazil. She sailed from Liverpool on the 27th of June, delivered her cargo at Maranhão, took in another, and returned to Liverpool in the short space of thirteen weeks!

The Brig Mary Ann, Captain M'Carthy, from Batavia to Port Louis, was lost in the South point of Madagascar, on the 13th of December: the Captain, second officer and eight men, unfortunately perished; the remainder of the crew had arrived at Port Louis.

The Mulgrave Castle, (all well,) passed Point de Galle, on the 23d February.

The importation of new Cotton, can scarcely be said to have yet commenced, but a very few bales have yet arrived, so that the prices quoted in our price current of to day are nominal.

A ship had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, which had left her Captain behind in India. We hope this will prove to be the Wanstead who our readers will recollect was blown out of Madras road in the last October gale.

We observe that another ship has cleared out from Calcutta for Malta.

Our accounts from the Gulf of Persia, and the stragling Joasme boats, that have been seen on the coast of Mekran, lead us to suppose that these pirates, have not effected their retreat, to their own harbours.

The Thetis Honorable Company's Cruiser having on board Sir William Grant Keir, and suite, arrived at Toonah on the 18th instant, all well.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 25th, H. M. Ship Minden, William Paterson, Esq. C. B. Captain, from Trincomalee, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Baronet, & K. C. B. Ditto, Ship Asia, Captain T. D. Finney, from Calcutta, 20th Feb.

28th, Brig Juno, Capt. J. A. Schmidt from Pinang.

29th, Schooner L'Argile, Captain P. L. Jones, from Bouchon 7th Jan.

30th, The H. C. Cruiser Sylph Lieut. John Stout, from Toonah, 22d March.

Passengers per Asia.

Mr. George Forbes, Mr. Jones.

Passengers per Juno.

Mrs. E. Alvarez, and Family.

Passenger per Sylph.

Lieut. Col. Milnes, H. M. 65th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—March 23d, Ship Edmonstone, Captain John Laird, to Madras, and Calcutta.

Ditto, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, John P. Parkin, Esq. Captain, to Mocha.

25th, Brig Covelong, Captain Robert Starling, to the Prince of Wales Island.

27th, Ship Eclipse, Free Trader, Captain J. Cogil, to Liverpool.

28th, Brig William Neilson, Free Trader, Captain James Pearson, to Liverpool.

Passengers by Covelong.

Lieut. Hansard, Revd. Mr. Arratoon.

Passengers by Eclipse.

Captain J. R. Carnac, Resident at the Court of H. H. the Guicawar, Mrs. Carnac, and Child, Lieut. Col. H. Roome, Mrs. Morrison, and Family, Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. Huston, 67th Regt. Lieut. Sloan, 67th Regt. Qr. Master Hales, 67th Regt. Master Henry H. Atkinson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Phoenix, Captain Cuzens, for London.

Ship Blenden Hall, Captain Martin, for ditto.

Ship Charlotte, Captain Stevenson, for China.

Ship Kusrovie, Captain Waddington, for Bussorah.

Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for ditto.

Ship Friendship, Captain Wise, for Calcutta.

Ship Cumbrian, Capt. Cooper, for Bengal.

American.—Ship Horatio, Captain Bunker, for New York.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

ENGLISH SHIPS.

Minden, Orlando,

Malabar,

H. M. SHIPS.

Ernaud, Ternate,

Sylph,

C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann, Lowjee,
Asia Felix, Sullimany,
Bannerman, Milford,
Cumbrian, Glenelg,
Castlereagh, Charlotte,
Helen, Cornwall,
Grab Larkasor, Malabar,
Kusrovie, Cornwallis,

BENGAL SHIPS.

Duchess of Argyle, Friendship,
Asia,

FREE TRADERS.

Phoenix, Aurora,
Jemima, Triumph,
Blenden Hall, John Taylor,
Barkworth, Cerberus.

PORTUGUESE.

Caçador, brig. Carmo,
Angelica,

ARABS.

Shaw Allum, Seton, Grab,
Ahmedy, Grab, Salamutty Savoy,
Hydrosee, Grab,
Faz Rubanee,

AMERICANS.

John Brown, Horatio,
Java,

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel, brig.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Juno, brig.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Schooner L'Argile,

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 3d, Ship Isabella, Captain R. Berry, from New South Wales, 12th November.

H. M. Ship Phœton, Captain Dillon, from England, 21st Oct.

Ship La Minerva, Captain E. Lacey, from Bourbon, 24th January.

Ship Condo, Rio Pardo, Captain R. B. Botelho, from Macao, 1st January.

Ship Belizario, Captain F. T. Marcal, from ditto, 3d January.

Ship San Miguel, Captain D. A. Boileau, from ditto, 20th January.

Do. 6th, brig Confiance, Captain J. Z. Barras, from ditto, 31st January.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship David Clark, Captain Charles Miller, for Malta, via Penang, in a day.

Ship Race Horse, Captain William Scott, for Penang and Java, or two.

DEPARTURES.—March 1st, Ship Theodosia, Captain N. Morrison, for Liverpool.

Ship Bussorah Merchant, Captain H. Humphreys, for Persian Gulf.

Ship Admiral Drury, Capt. R. Johnson, for Massulipatam.

Ship Essex Junior, Captain Hinman, for New York.

Ship Lynx, Captain Siddons, for New South Wales.

Ship Sherburne, Captain C. Beach, for Liverpool.

H. M. Ship Phœton, Captain Dillon.

Do. 5th, Cutter Frolick, Captain James Dempsey, for Madras.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 6TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Cambridge, and the outward bound Ships Sherburne, Bussorah Merchant and Glory.

Passed down.—The Albion, Auspicious and Gauges.

Kedgerie.

Remain.—The Caledonia, Hebe, Jane, Comet and Brig Lynx, all outward bound.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 18th inst. at Poonah the Lady of Capt. Frederick Hickey commanding 2d Poonah Auxiliary Battalion, of a Daughter.

At Secor on the 24th instant, the Lady of Major Sandham, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. of a Son.

DEATH.—On the same day, the infant son of Major Sandham.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th ultimo, Mr. C. J. Marshall, to Miss Frances Foster.

On the 21st ultimo, Mr. Peter Emmers, to Miss Mary Mathews.

At Sydad, on the 24th ultimo, Manatsacan Vardn, Esq. to Miss Marian Avattek.

At Patna, on the 22d February, by the Reverend Mr. Julius Caesar, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. A. F. D'Roza, to Miss Mary L'Blanc.

At Chittagong, on Tuesday, the 16th ultimo, Mr. John Buchanan to Miss A. T. Freitas, fifth daughter of Mr. Anthony Robert Freitas, of the same place.

BIRTH.—On the 14th ultimo, Mrs. F. Harvey, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady

of Captain Dryden, 3d Ceylon Volunteer Battalion, of a Son.

At Onia, (Trenor) on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of R. S. Cabil, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On Saturday the 26th February, at the house of Patrick Stewart, Esq. the 27th year of his age, Thomas George Townshend, Esq. of Trevallyn, Chester.

On Monday, the 1st instant, after a short but painful illness, which he bore with becoming resignation, Mr. W. E. Davies, of Messrs Davies, and Sinclair's Academy, sincerely and deservedly lamented.

On the 24th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Swindon, Superintendent of the Barrackpore Park.

On the 21st of March last, Lieutenant John Stephens Parker, of the 28th N. I.

Ensign David Nesbitt.

Ensign Henry Cumming Ayscough Browne.

On the morning of the 8th of January last, a Patan, of the cholera morbus, Captain L. Soigne, formerly an Officer in the service of Dowlut Rao Sindiah. He was a brave Soldier, and possessed a generous, open, and affectionate heart.

On the 4th instant, Mr. Pedro Gonsalves, aged 80 years.

Calcutta.

March 6.

On the 3d instant, arrived H. M. Ship Phœton CAPTAIN DILLON, from England, the 21st of October.

She has brought out treasure to the amount of £250,000.—Her packets contained about 1800 letters which have been distributed.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 24, 1819.

The Batta and other Allowances for January, and Pay for February 1819, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Wednesday the 10th Proximo.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Colonel, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 2, 1819.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Calcutta, on Thursday, the Twenty-sixth day of November, 1818, and subsequent days, Sobul Sing, alias Shitab Sing, Sepoy in the Barrackabad Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges.

1st.—For Desertion on or about the night of the 25th November, 1818, when on duty as sentry over the Treasury at the Assay Office at Futehghur.

2d.—For having taken away twenty-six Ingots of Silver, valued at 1079 Rupees, the property of the State, placed under his charge on or about the night of the 25th November 1818.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence which has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he is Guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him the said Sobul Sing, alias Shitab Sing, to be Shot to Death.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the most Noble the Commander in Chief.

Justly as the Punishment of Death has been pronounced on the heavy Crime of Shitab Sing, the Commander in Chief will not in the case order it to be carried into execution. The Court with great propriety have left to the Commander in Chief the province of weighing, whether any extenuatory circumstances appear in the course of the Evidence; and such do present themselves as induce His Excellency to mitigate the sentence. There was gross injustice in subjecting the culpability of the Sepoy to the temerity which a number of Ingots of Silver, not secured in any manner, but lying open to his hand during the night, necessarily offered. The Commander in Chief is pleased to commute the punishment of Death into Five Years Labor on the Roads.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

By recent accounts from Camp at Neemutah we are informed that Sir John Malcolm had quitted his position near Indore, in the hope of intercepting Appah Sahib, who after escaping from Colonel Adams, pursued his way towards the Nerbuddah. The troops under Colonel Ludlow had orders to be in readiness to march do n to Indore in case Sir John Malcolm should cross the Nerbuddah.

Penang.—On the 19th of January the expedition, that had been preparing at Penang, took its departure with Sir Stamford Raffles for Johore in the Straits of Singapore. It proceeded to sea so suddenly, that the Governor,

he Merchants on the Island and the Beach Street Loungers, were all ignorant of the circumstance, until it was nearly out of sight. Major Farquhar embarked with the expedition, to command the troops that are employed. The vessels, which compose it, are the Indiana, captain Pearl, (having Sir Stamford Raffles on board,) the Neachus and Minto, Cruisers, the Mercury, Beaumont, Brig Ganges and Schooner Enterprise. When they passed Malacca the Dutch Government sent out two prows to look after and watch them, and it is understood that their appearance and movements have excited a good deal of sensation among the Dutchmen. It is to be hoped that this step, which has for its object the establishment of a new settlement under the Government of Bencoolen, will convince the Dutch that we are at last resolved to look to our own interests in the Eastern seas, and induce them to advance more cautiously than they have hitherto done, in their endeavours to obtain an absolute preponderance in that quarter.

As soon as Sir Stamford returns from Johore, which it is expected will be very speedily, the second expedition will start for Acheen. Two ships, the Marchioness of Wellesly, Captain Ricketts, and Mary Anne, Captain Webster, have been already taken up by the Penang Government for this service. The terms, on which they are engaged, are very liberal. Being 6500 Rupees each monthly. Rumour is said to be very busy at Penang with regard to what measures are in contemplation respecting the sovereignty of Acheen. The general belief, however, is that Shah Allum, the deposed King, will be reinstated, and we find he wish expressed in addition that he may be replaced on such a footing, that neither Syed Hussein's wealth nor his treachery may be again able to shake his authority.

In a private letter from Malacca, dated the 25th January, we meet with the following paragraphs.

"Trade goes on in the usual way, with this difference, that there is no distinction paid to flags—the same duty being levied on goods, (whatever bottoms they may be imported on,) as were exacted from British Ships when our flag was flying.

"Timmerman is quite the gay man—lives in a liberal style, and is very attentive to strangers. We have now the benefit of some American trade, which was before excluded, and unless new regulations make their appearance from Java, we see no reason why this place should not improve as a free port under the present system.

[Cal. Journal,—March 9.

Since our last Number, we have received advices from Malacca, giving amongst other matter, some account of the various honors and tokens of respect and affection, publicly paid to Major Farquhar, by all ranks, on his departure from that Settlement.

On the preceding day, His Excellency the Dutch Governor gave a grand farewell dinner, at which several appropriate toasts were drunk, and many speeches made, expressive of the high sense entertained of the Major's public conduct and private worth, during the long period of years he had presided over the Colony.

All the Dutch and British Inhabitants assembled at Government House to bid him a final adieu, and (with the Governor) accompanied him through two lines of troops to the boat which conveyed him to his vessel. The Major was saluted by the Fort and ships in the roads, and what must have been far more gratifying, by the cheers of all classes of the people, by whom the bridge, the custom house, and banks of the river were crowded to excess. All this must, indeed, on many accounts, have been a severe trial to his feelings; but if the blessings of the inhabitants, whom he has so long and equitably governed, could afford him consolation, these he undoubtedly possesses and will long retain; for we sincerely believe that it has fallen to the happy lot of few men to be more beloved, respected, and universally regretted, than was the late Resident and Commandant by the people of Malacca.

Penang.—Our private Letters from Penang extend to the 5th of February. The Honorable Company's ship Neachus, which conveyed Sir Stamford (To be continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

A certain Northern Duke was menaced by a visit from his Scottish Cousin. Obedient to the wishes of the times and juvenile habits of dissipation, an income of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds a year! The estate of his ancestors had been dismantled. Great circumstances always produce great men, and in this moment of exigency, the honour of Nobility was saved by the following experiment, which a Border Minstrel, attached to the establishment, has thus commemorated:—

A NORTHERN DITTY.

Ah! woe is me, D. de Humfrey cried,
That ever I was born;
For foreign Duke in gallant pride
Will hither come this morn.
I have full many serving men
In Parliament who vote,
But here, alas! I have not ten,
Who wear my livery coat.
A Regiment of Horse might find
Brave standing in my Stalls;
Yet here I've but one Guron blind,
Which Humfrey Master calls.
Ah! woe is me, again he cried,
That ever I was born;
For foreign Duke in gallant pride,
Will hither come this morn.
The Wander heard Duke Humfrey's sob,
Ah! please your Grace, quoth he,
Your vassals now collect in mobs,
This mighty D. de to see.
Let every Vassal bring his Steed,
From then a score we'll take,
To serve us in our present need,
And gallant D. de to make.
The Parish shall the Poor supply
With Guments new fr. a store,
And in the Hall of Chivalry
We can place D. de as four.
No D. de in Christendom an host
A pageantry to say,
And all with one farthing cost,
To make you rue the day.
No sooner said than all was done,
The Royal Guest arrived.
Nor gazed the State of Cousin Hum
From Humfrey was derived.
* Duke Humfrey, came given to all Com-
manders of Starting Guron.

"QUID PRO QUO."

A sorghis Lady, young and fair,
Went arms all nude and neck all bare.
At dinner near a Quaker sat;
And feeling much disposed to joke,
In full accents thus she spoke:—
"See, Friend, I lost my head brim'd hat."
The Quaker smiled and said, "Thow know'st,
In our use healths, nor give a toast,
Else from thy challenge I'd not shrink;
Inclin'd to please so kind a lady,
I cheerfully would take my glass,
And to thy absent 'kerchief drink.'"

(Continued from the third Page.)

Raffles and his Lady from hence, left the Pilot on the 11th of December, and arrived in Penang roads on the 29th. The Mercury and Minto parted company off the Prepara, the latter arrived at Penang two hours before the Nearchus, and the former not until the 13th of January, which was fifteen days after her.

The Indiana, Captain Pearl, had been taken up by the Government, for Sir Stamford Raffles, so that he did not proceed farther than Penang in the Nearchus: that ship, with the Mercury, and the brig Ganges, proceeding to sea.

The Minto and the Indiana were to sail in company together to Acheen, from whence it was thought that they would visit Malacca, the Carimons, and some of our settlements along the coast of Sumatra.

Lady Raffles was to remain at Penang until after her *accouchement*, when the Nearchus was expected to return to take her Ladyship to Bencoolen.

Sir Stamford Raffles and Captain Coombs were to proceed together, as joint Commissioners from the Supreme Government of Bengal, for adjusting all existing differences, and concluding amicable negotiations with the Government of Acheen, for the future protection of the British Commerce; and sanguine hopes were entertained that the result of their mission would be highly advantageous to the British interests in that quarter.

CEYLON.

We regret to say that a disease, which has been pronounced by the Medical Officers of this Settlement to be the *Spasmodic Cholera*, has lately appeared amongst the inhabitants of the Pettah of Colombo, and attacked four men of H. M. 83d Regiment.—It proved fatal in the greater number of natives attacked by it, and carried off two of the four of the 83d Regt.

Government has taken measures to afford prompt Medical advice, and aid, to such Natives as may be seized with the complaint, and every exertion is used to induce the sufferers to apply

for early relief, and nothing left undone to detect the existence of the Disease or ascertain the extent to which it prevails.

Our fears about the Jaffna district, where it was said the *Spasmodic Cholera* had appeared, have subsided, as by the latest accounts from that quarter, it would appear, that after the fullest investigation of the subject, only a very few Cases had been detected.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

The Honorable Company's second Sale of Opium, consisting of 1433 chests Behar, and 315 Benares, took place at the Exchange, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and although it did not bring within 155 and 170 of the previous Sale, yet from the unfavorable advices received of it from all parts to the Eastward, it went higher than was expected. Of the 300 chests, viz 248 Behar and 52 Benares, which were as usual reserved at the option of the French Government to be taken at the average of the former Sale, not a single chest had been cleared out—these were accordingly sold agreeably to the terms of the Public Advertisement, making the total quantity in Tuesday's Sale, 2078 chests, the average of which was 1732 Behar and 1672 Benares.

Cotton.—There is still very little of this, at market.—We have heard of a small parcel of Jaloon and another of Cutchora, both of fair quality, having been purchased during the week, the former at 18-8 and the latter at 15 Rupees per maund, screwed.

Rice and Ginger.—There has been very little done in these since our last, and the market has declined.

Indigo and Sugar are without alteration. Piece goods, with a few exceptions remain the same. [Ex. Pr. Ct.]

MADRAS.

APPOINTMENTS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1819.

Mr. J. T. Anstey, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. W. D. Adamson, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Guntoor.

Mr. F. V. Stonehouse, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

European Extracts.

MOURNING FOR A QUEEN.

All the dyers' houses in London, and generally through the country, have been for a considerable time in full activity, dyeing black. Garments of every description, in male and female attire, have been sent to the dyer's to be dyed black, in contemplation of a certain event daily apprehended in the Royal Family. It has, however, been recently discovered that purple, not black, is the Court Mourning prescribed on the demise of a British Queen. It will, therefore, be necessary to send the black back to the dyer's to be dyed purple. It is now eighty years since the death of a reigning Queen (Caroline) in England. The ignorance of the present generation with respect to the mourning to be observed on such an occasion, is therefore the more excusable. The gentlemen's dress, we believe, is a purple coat and waistcoat, with black breeches and stockings.

FEMALE FASHIONS.

[From La Belle Assemblée for Oct. 1818.]

FRENCH.—PROMENADE PARISIAN DRESS. Cambric muslin dress, trimmed round the border with three rows of muslin medallion puffs; each row separated by a rich embroidery, finished by open hemstitch. Body of the dress made à la jardinière; the sleeves long, and elegantly trimmed to correspond with the border of the robe. Bonnet of white crape trimmed with blond, with a bouquet of purple poppies placed on one side. Bayadere shawl scarf of tartan plaid silk. Murray-coloured kid slippers and parasol, and white silk gloves.

ENGLISH.—AUTUMNAL HALF-DRESS.

Round dress of fine cambric with muslin flowers, richly embroidered with Clarence blue. Clarence bonnet, finished at the edge with a double cordon of blue and white double larkspur blossoms without leaves, and surmounted by a full bouquet of blue roses. Clarence spencer, of a fine marine blue, with *mancherons* and lapels of white satin. Castilian *ficheu*, with full Spanish ruff. The hair divided on the forehead, and terminating in light curls at the ears, à l'Enfant. Boots of white kid leather laced with blue, and terminating at the foot with a blue point; Limerick gloves. A Cachemire shawl of a very light pattern is occasionally thrown over this dress.

[The Sun, October 1.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor Alexander has caused a note to be given in to his August Allies, requesting that Napoleon might be removed from the Island of St. Helena to a more healthy place—the result of this demand in which he is supported by the Emperor of Austria was not known.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were to leave Aix-la-Chapelle on the 16th October to review their troops forming a part of the Army of Occupation, and would afterwards go for a very short time to Paris.

It is stated in an English Paper of the 19th October, that after the review of the English Army of Occupation, which was expected to take place the next day at Valenciennes, six regiments of Infantry would be dispatched to India and Ceylon.

The diamonds in which Lady Castlereagh appeared at Aix-la-Chapelle are estimated at four French millions—£267,000.

It was publicly reported that Mr. Baring had cleared by his different French Loans upwards of £1,800,000 sterling.

Major General Darling and suite embarked at Portsmouth, on board the Carron, Capt. Furneaux; for the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies. Dollars to the amount of £100,000 had been put on board her by the India Company, for conveyance to Calcutta.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the salary of the Clerkship of the House of Commons should exceed that of the Speaker by one thousand and ten pounds a year; that of the former being £8,010, and the latter £7,000.

The thermometer, on the 16th of Oct. stood at the height of 72 degrees, the wind blowing a refreshing breeze full south. This is only four degrees below summer heat; an extraordinary circumstance at so advanced a period of the season.

On the 15th of Oct. Mr. Fisher, an officer belonging to the Dorothea, Capt. Buchan, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches, announcing the return of that ship and her consort, the Trent sloop, from the Arctic seas. It appears that the highest latitude the ships ever attained was about 80. 30. longitude 12 east. They attempted proceeding to the westward, but, as in the case of Captain Phipps, in the Racehorse, in 1778, they found an impenetrable barrier of ice. The ships proceeded nearly over the same space as Captain Phipps did, and met with similar impediments as experienced by that Officer. The Dorothea and the Trent were on their way to Deptford. They arrived on the 15th in Scarborough roads. We are sorry to learn that one of the ships has sustained considerable damage, having been caught between two floating ice-bergs, the collision of which was so great, that she was lifted completely out of the water. Her irons were all forced, and her ribs broken; and we understand it has been with great difficulty she has been able to make port.

Letters from Lisbon contain a melancholy description of the condition into which this once celebrated Emporium of Commerce has fallen. It is said that the City and the Country around it, convey to the mind an impression of penury and decay;—& the kingdom is compared with "the state of a Parent" whose substance has been wrested "from him to aggrandize his offspring." Not only the superfluities but the very necessities and means of subsistence have been removed from Portugal to the new seat of Government. The country houses of the Nobility and Gentry are neglected and decaying; and many of them that were building or repairing, have been abandoned in a half-finished condition. The public buildings are described to be in a state of dilapidation, and the inhabitants listless and inactive. Wander about the streets of Lisbon, as if they had no object in existence. All accounts agree, that unless His Brazilian Majesty shall condescend to return, Lisbon in a few years, will add to the list of Cities whose glories have terminated: and will be remembered with the Tyres and Alexandrias of antiquity. This state of things, our

readers will agree, is but a wretched reward to the people, who first opposed a determined resistance to the tyranny of France; and who fought by the side of English troops until the Peninsula was liberated. This treatment of a nation who boldly defended its liberties, after its Government had fled, affords but little encouragement to subjects to fight the battles of legitimacy; and it would appear that the people of Spain and Portugal, who made the greatest sacrifices to destroy the system of Buonaparte are now suffering greater privations under the dominion of their ancient rulers, than might have been expected, if the schemes of Napoleon had been fully accomplished. If the picture which we have exhibited of Portugal, be correct, we shall not be surprised to hear of other Conspiracies.

UNPARALLELED CRUELTY.

A dreadful case of parental cruelty was discovered yesterday morning at a house kept by Chas. Elliott and Leonora, his wife, No. 10, Fisher-street, next door to Red Lion-square, Holborn, where it was ascertained by some lodgers in the house that they kept their own child, a boy about 7 years of age, tied with a strap of leather to the bed-post, in a corner of the back garret, where he was confined, quite naked, with nothing to lie upon but a small bit of sacking, and only bread and water for his food. The case was brought to light by means of an anonymous letter received yesterday morning by the Magistrates at Hatton-Garden Police Office. On the perusal of the letter, the Magistrates sent William Read, jun. to make the necessary inquiries.

Read accordingly repaired to No. 10, Fisher-street. He knocked at the door, which was opened by Mrs. Elliott: the officer asked, was she Mrs. Elliott?—She answered in the affirmative. On which he asked if Mr. Elliott was at home, as he wanted to speak to him? She conducted him down stairs to the kitchen, where there was a man sitting at the fire, who, she said, was Mr. Elliott. After a few words of introductory conversation, the officer asked them how many children they had? She answered three. The officer asked her where they were? She said, out at play. He then asked her where they slept? She said, in the garret. On his expressing a wish to be shown up stairs to the garret, she told him he could not, and asked him his business. He then pulled out his staff, told her he was an officer, and came for the purpose of making a particular search. She said she would go up first, and ran up stairs for that purpose, followed closely by Read. She unlocked the garret door, and ran over to the bed, in a narrow corner of the room. The officer laid hold of her, and pulled her back, and found the poor child as above described. A very respectable lady occupies the first floor, and there were some gentlemen and ladies on a visit to her.

Read called them up to the garret, where they were all witnesses to the horrible state of the poor child; he was completely naked, tied with a leather strap under both arms round the body to the foot of the bed, lying on the bare boards; there was a small bit of sacking at a short distance, supposed for him to lie on; he had completely lost the use of his limbs for want of exercise; he was fed on bread and water, and was covered with filth. The officer with difficulty unloosed the strap from the bed-post, but left it round the child's body; he wrapped the poor boy in a blanket, and carried him in his arms to Hatton-garden Police-office, and also conveyed Elliott and his wife handcuffed together in a hackney-coach before the Magistrates, where all the inmates, and those who were on a visit there, and who witnessed this dreadful scene, also attended. The office was crowded to excess. The poor infant was produced naked, tied round the body with a strap; the sight struck all with horror.

The witnesses proved that the child had been in the situation described for nearly four months.

On the male prisoner being asked what the name of the child was, he said it had never been christened.—The Parish Officers of St. Andrew's, Holborn above the Bars, attended, who ordered the child to be carried to the workhouse, and every care to be taken of him. The prisoners, followed by the execrations of all present were committed to Clerkenwell prison in default of bail. The parish intend to carry on the prosecution.

Two commissioners had arrived in London, from Peru on an important mission. They came over the isthmus of Panama, and by the way of Jamaica; and are said to be bearers of an Exposition of the present state of the Royalist cause in the Vice Royalty of Peru, since the capture of Chili. They were expected shortly to set out, for Madrid.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED, Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 31st March 1819.

COLONEL JOHNSON,

(Continued from our Last.)

Between Tehran and the Russian frontier, Colonel Johnson is made acquainted with the particulars of the murder of Mr. Brown.

"I had been making enquiries of our Mehmandar, respecting his motive for advising us not to move long after our baggage, or march at any great distance from it. He stated, in general terms, that he gave this advice in consequence of the deserted state of the country, adding that, about twelve days ago, a murder had been committed at a place a few miles further on the road we were going. This brought to my recollection the murder of Mr. Brown, near the same spot, a year or two since, of which very extraordinary event I was anxious to learn some particulars. The Mehmandar said he remembered the outrage, and observed that Mr. Brown, contrary to the advice of all his friends and of the best informed persons in Tabriz, had refused to take with him a Mehmandar, though the Prince Abba Meerza had offered him one to escort him to Khorassan, whither he said he was going. He farther observed that it had been reported that Mr. Brown had had a battle or quarrel with some travellers on the road, and that he had been killed near a bridge over the river Kizil Oosen, which he should pass on our next day's march, being situated under the mountain of Kaustan Ko, then in sight. That river being the boundary of the provinces Irak and Azurbyjan, it was not ascertained within what jurisdiction the murder had been committed, and no traces had as yet been found of the perpetrators. According to the law of Persia, when any robberies or public injuries are committed in the country, the villagers near which they take place are made answerable for them, and their inhabitants are therefore deeply interested in discovering the offenders. The present atrocity, however, was committed far from any village; and, as it should seem, on a kind of neutral ground on the confines of two provinces, where the law could not decidedly operate. This evidently shows that travellers in general ought to be extremely cautious in crossing the boundaries even of districts, and much more so in passing from one province or country into another. It also shows that a single traveller should, however objectionable may be the expense, take with him in every case a Mehmandar. This attendant acts as purveyor and guide; he is an adviser in any emergency; he is an accredited witness in case of any wrong or imposition sustained; his presence generally serves to protect a stranger from fraud or violence; and if not, his experience affords the ready clue for discovery and redress. In fact, he may be considered, in every respect, as a public friend.

"The spot where the murder was committed is reputed to be the scene of many extraordinary and supernatural appearances."

Near the village of Shaingulabad Colonel Johnson fell in with the encampment of the Russian Ambassador, General Yermoloff, whose attachment to the English character borders on enthusiasm.

"We halted in a garden under some trees, where we breakfasted, having sent a note to inquire when his Excellency would be visible. In a short time an aid-de-camp or officer on duty came with the Ambassador's compliments, requesting that we would dine with him at one o'clock. We accordingly waited on him at that hour,

in our full uniforms, and were received with every possible mark of kindness. He said that having heard we were not accommodated with tents, he had ordered some to be pitched for us near him, and that he hoped we would consider ourselves as his guests during the time we could spare to remain here, adding that every thing we wished for, that was in his power, he would with pleasure do for us;—this kind offer, related to passports, letters of introduction, &c. We halted here the next day, and it is but justice to observe that I never in my life was more gratified on any similar occasion than I was by the kindness of the Ambassador, General Yermoloff. He is himself an officer of great merit, possessing the confidence of his sovereign by whom he has been employed during the late wars with France, in commands of great trust and responsibility. He commanded the 8000 men composing the body guard of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, on their advance to Paris. Not only he, but all his officers on this mission, together with the two Counsellors of Embassy, M. de Negri & M. de Sonoloff, were men of distinguished merit, having most of them various crosses and honorary insignia. The general himself had eighteen different orders, among which were three stars, but as he always had on plain clothes, they were not worn by him. These gentlemen of the Embassy were descended from the first families in Russia, and from their conversation, which was in French, they appeared extremely well educated. The Embassy consisted of the general, two counsellors of embassy, about thirty officers, a painter, a physician, a surveyor, twenty-four troopers of Russian cavalry, some officers of Cossacks, Circassians, &c. One of the counsellors, M. de Negri, a Greek gentleman (I believe of Constantinople) was, we were informed, a member of the council of state, and his relatives were people of considerable consequence in Russia. It is a very important feature in the policy of the Russian government, that individuals of every nation either allied with or dependent on that power, are eligible to public employments and may be promoted to the highest offices in the state. General Yermoloff, to prove to me how prevalent was this policy, specified several instances of it, and declared that in all Poland there were not more than four Russians employed publicly by the state, including the Grand Duke Constantine himself, though he held his government in Warsaw, the capital."

The author here makes several observations on what he considers the very opposite policy, which appears to have actuated our Indian Government, but they do not seem to possess much depth of political sagacity. We are better pleased with his descriptions of what he saw. The remaining account of General Yermoloff is too gratifying to omit. "General Yermoloff, from the time of our first introduction to him as British officers, threw off all formality and reserve towards us, and behaved with as much affability and kindness as if we had long enjoyed his acquaintance and even merited his esteem. He desired that we would come to him perfectly at our ease, in our usual travelling dresses, and pass our evenings at his tent. In every point of his conduct towards us he evinced a desire to oblige us. He earnestly requested that we would inform him of the route which we intended to take through Russia, and hoped that we would, if possible, halt another day with him. This invitation we could not refuse to accept, and in return we

begged that he and the gentlemen of his suite would allow us to be the bearers of any letters which they might have to send to their families or friends resident on or near the line of our journey; and we knew that they might more conveniently avail themselves of this offer, if we delayed our departure another day."

"Having understood that the General had some Circassians in his suite, I had expressed a wish to see their national costume; he therefore desired two of them to dress themselves in different dresses, the one appeared in armour and on horseback, as for war; the other presented himself in undress. General Yermoloff, perceiving that I much admired these dresses, he seemed anxious to make sketches of them, directed the painter of the embassy to save me that trouble by making two drawings of those persons on the spot, which he gave me."

"Early in the morning I walked out with the intention of finding some position from which to take a sketch of the Russian encampments and of the mountainous country around it. On ascending one of the hills in the neighbourhood, I observed crawling on the ground an insect resembling a large bodied spider, having four sharp fangs or claws projecting from the front of its mouth. I concluded that this was one of a species of tarantula, which General Yermoloff had described on the preceding evening as amazingly venomous. He stated that it is found in Georgia, where he has known one or two instances of persons dying in convulsions from the effects of the bite. For the purpose of satisfying my curiosity I contrived to make the insect pass over a string, prepared with a slip-knot, by which I secured it by the legs, and carried it to the tent. It was pronounced to be the insect in question, though not of so large a size as those found in Georgia. The natives of the village called it in Turkish *Bhele*, and warned me to beware of its bite as it would certainly prove fatal. The name by which it is known in Georgia is *Phalang*."

"As we were to set out from the camp very early on the following morning, we expressed a wish to take leave of the Ambassador over night, that we might avoid disturbing his accustomed hours of rest. He however assured us that he was an early riser, and stated that he had not quite finished his letters: as we could not doubt that these were of a private nature, and written to satisfy the minds of his friends in Russia as to his welfare, we readily and cheerfully acquiesced in the delay, and sending off our servants and baggage by three o'clock in the morning, we remained until near six, when we were informed that his Excellency was up and ready to receive us. We therefore went to take leave of him, when, to our very great surprise, we found him just closing a large bundle of letters, in writing which he had been occupied during the great part of the night. Having finished, he brought them and gave them into our charge, mentioning successively the names of the officers to whom we were to deliver them. We now perceived that they were addressed to those in command of all the principal places and towns in Russia through which we had to pass, the series commencing with the first Russian post on the frontier of Persia, and ending with two letters for Warsaw, in Poland, which he desired that we would deliver with our own hands, one being addressed to the General Officer on the staff of the Grand Duke Constantine, and the other to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke himself. Among these letters, there was not one of a private nature or regarding his personal interests. I must own, that

at the moment when they were presented to me, I felt embarrassed and confused by the mingled feelings of gratitude for the favours shown to us, and the provident exertions made for our future comfort, and of regret for having on the day before so cheerfully, and as it might now appear, so disinterestedly delayed our departure. With these sentiments was combined the regret at so suddenly leaving this estimable man, without any hope of having it in my power to make him a return for these acts of friendship. Confused, however, as I was, I could only express to him my sincere thanks, and wish him health to enjoy that prosperity to which his friendly disposition so eminently entitled him."

"During the whole of our intercourse with General Yermoloff and the officers in the Embassy and his suite, I observed not only a general amenity of manner, but a degree of familiarity subsisting among them, which led me to believe that many of the junior officers were the Ambassador's kinsmen. I was afterwards informed that only one of them was at all related to him; and I now conclude that this enviable state of their society was solely attributable to the conciliatory and amiable disposition of their chiefs, General Yermoloff."

The following observations occur after the author had examined the military defences of Tabriz, the principal frontier of the Persian Empire:

"The Persians, at this juncture, were in great alarm concerning the intentions of the Russians; and finding that our Indian government will not allow any of their officers or men to remain and act hostily in the Persian service, they were of course eager to give employ to our ancient rivals the French." At present, that is at the period of our journey, there were five officers of that nation, and four of Italy and Sicily, recently entertained by the Prince, who had directly appointed them to the command of battalions, &c. For a short time the English mode of drill and exercise was ordered, but of late it has been neglected. The policy of preventing English Officers from entering into the service of the native powers, is very questionable; for it can hardly be conceived that if they were so employed their influence would be otherwise than beneficial to the English interests, wherever they might be; and certainly such engagements ought not only to be permitted, but encouraged to such an extent as would check the introduction of foreigners. There are nearly 1000 privates Russians and Georgians in this Prince's service, who have from time to time deserted from their own, and have been received by him."

"The army may be said to consist of about twelve Battalions; but they are only embodied three months in the year, and the men pass the rest of their time in the villages. The pay of a Sepoy or native private, is ten tomanis per annum; when called out he has two pounds of bread per diem; a toman is allowed yearly to each man for clothing, and a great coat is furnished to him every three years. These may be considered ample appointments. The foot artillery have the same pay; but the horse artillery have fifteen tomanis yearly. With respect to the Persian officers the pay is different to different persons; each making his own bargain, as advantageously as he can, and the party with whom he makes it of course strives to obtain as moderate terms as possible. Two superior officers of artillery and infantry, from our Indian army, have 850 tomanis per annum; subalterns have 350; in fact a toman or pound sterling a day, would be given to any Englishman, who, from his military knowledge was competent to hold the situation and dis-

charge the duties of an officer. There are about 24 guns belonging to the Prince, besides the mountain train but the stores and ammunition are, as already stated, very deficient."

At Daivullop, on the 1st of July, our travellers were joined by Mr. Strachey, the late Resident at Lucknow, who had given up his former intention of going by way of Turkey, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country on the route thither, particularly near the city of Arzerum, the Padshah of which had died about a month before. The opening and plundering of the English packet at that place, about ten or twelve days previous to this period, was a circumstance very little expected and being unprecedented, was to travellers an occasion of great alarm and apprehension.

At Teflis, the capital of Georgia, they were hospitably received by General Koutousoff, who from respect to them simply as British Officers, shewed them every possible attention. Every day during their halt at Teflis he gave them some fresh mark of his goodness of heart, and of his obliging disposition.

At Mosdok our travellers are politely entertained by the Governor.

"We dined at the Governor's who sent his carriage and four beautiful Grey Circassian horses for us, and invited a party to meet us. He gave us an order, effective in his own district only, securing to us every possible assistance as to quarters, horses, and other requisites, which it enabled us to obtain when no other means would have availed. In mentioning this act of courtesy, I would recommend to all strangers performing this journey, to be particular in paying visits to governors and commanding officers of rank; observing on these occasions all the forms of shewing respect, propriety of dress, polite inquiries, professions of civility, and of readiness to execute commissions on the route, &c. These attentions are agreeable to the persons themselves, who consider them to some extent as their due; they secure to the traveller the advantages accruing from a variety of local information, they insure to him orders for assistance in his journey, and they gratify him with a knowledge of the meritorious characters of the individuals themselves. These visits produced, in our case, a very favorable impression with regard to the superior education of the persons now in authority in these countries. The Russian gentry all speak French, and in general (I really believe) with more correctness than their own language. To limit the assertion, I should say that I have known young Russian gentlemen speak French with the Parisian accent, inflexion, and gesture, at an age when our English youths would be supposed to have had no more time than was requisite to acquire the rudiments of their own and the Latin language. I do not suppose that this proceeded from either natural quickness or from superior tuition; but from neglect of their own language for the French, which is here universally spoken."

The inconveniences of performing Quarantine are here described.

"On our arrival at the barrier, we were delayed some time, and were then desired to send in all the papers or passes we possessed, which we prepared to do. A carrier dressed in greasy black clothes advanced with all due solemnity to the barrier, and seizing the papers with a pair of long tongs disappeared with them. After this we were kept waiting in the carriage somewhat more than an hour. An officer and a soldier then advanced and opened the barrier, the soldier leading the carriage, in the first instance to a fumigating room. Here we were met by several persons and required to give in our things, which were to be kept twenty-four hours; therefore a change of clean clothes had to undergo fumigation immediately in order that we

might put them on when we had been duly purified.

Our baggage and boxes were all taken into this confined room, where every thing was unpacked and opened. We were told that all articles of iron or leather, as pistols and swords, as also tin canisters of tea and sugar would not be smoked; all our clothes, linen, and other apparel were taken out and hung on cords; all paper-packets, even such as contained specimens of minerals, were opened, and the contents, as well as other objects of curiosity, were jumbled together and the papers exposed. All sealed letters were picked through with an iron instrument preparatory to their exposure to vapour. Any trinkets, cash, or paper currency that we might have, we were desired to take with us to another place. We left all our things, after selecting a change of linen, and some bedding for the night, which were taken to be purified by smoke and gas.

"We then got into the kibitka and were taken to another house, and shown into an apartment in which were stoves and iron gratings placed at about the height of a table, on which we were desired to place every bit of paper bound round our trinkets, &c. On another table of wood was placed a wooden bowl, containing what appeared to be a mixture of vinegar, salt, and water, in which we were enjoined to put all our cash, either silver or gold, and afterwards to wash in this liquid the outside of each of our trinkets separately; Captain Salter's watch, with hair-chain, my compass and chain, seals, keys, rings of whatever stones, and other similar articles were subjected to this process; not a single thing would they allow us to exempt from it. Every minute article of our property was either washed or fumigated; every packet, even one containing a small portion of Dr. James's powder was opened, and the papers removed to the grate, as were also the paper currency, and every bag of leather or other material. After this exposure of all our minute articles over the grate, which occupied more than an hour, our clean smoked clothes were brought in and deposited on a bench: we were informed that we could not be allowed to touch them until we were quite naked; and we were told to undress even while people were in the room. Having taken off all but our shirts we desired them to leave us, which they did, warning us on no account to touch the clean clothes until we were naked. At this time the physician came in and examined our armpits, groins, the glandular parts of the neck, and in short all the parts of the body in which the plague displays itself. He gave us a black and filthy-looking sponge saturated with vinegar to pass over each of those parts separately, and then left us, hearing us; previously declare that we were in health and had not the plague."

They are at length released through the medium of Count Platoff, who governs the district of the Don, and is the Hetman of the Cossacks. Having crossed the Don they arrive at Novo Tsherkask. Mr. Strachey was at that period the guest of the Count, having arrived a few days before them very unwell, and occupied the only spare room in his country house.

"At his country house reside three English ladies, one of them a protégée of his, and the others her two friends: there is also a Mr. Wood, whose principal business, I believe, is to attend to the Count's stud of brood horses, which, I am informed are well worth seeing. He is also a companion to the ladies. As the Count is fond of the English, and shows them every possible attention, he will probably have many to settle here at no very distant period. A watchmaker, who speaks English well, is now established at Novo Tsherkask. There are many shops for articles of cloth, iron, and tin-ware, cutlery, earthen-

ware, furs, &c. The market which they occupy is covered over after the manner of the Persian bazars. Its roof at present is merely of wood, but no doubt, as the population augments, it will be permanently constructed of stone."

The Cossack-women appear to have no personal charms.

"The features of the Don Cossacks are generally of the Chinese, or rather the Malay cast; the distinctive characteristic being small eyes and high cheek-bones. The women have little that is feminine in their appearance; and they are said to be ill-natured and peevish in their tempers, always aiming to rule at home. They have all broad features, and are of a strong robust make; many of them are of a form decidedly masculine and large, not easily distinguished from men by a stranger, from their abominable custom of flattening the shape of their bosoms, and as they have the cincture round the waist, the loose wrapper or gown is incompatible with that tightness, and neatness of appearance for which the females of our own country are so much admired. In these loose and ungainly attire, the Cossack women, with their broad coarse features, have a disagreeable masculine appearance. In short their dresses and customs exhibit a grotesque mixture of Moorish and Russian."

The frequent occurrence of fires in Calcutta may suggest the expedience of adopting a regulation in the city and suburbs similar to the following, which might be attended with the most beneficial effects.

"At Tsherkask they have a curious regulation for the prevention of damage by fire. On a board, which is hung at each door to public view, are printed figures of the instruments which each housekeeper is to have in readiness, and to attend with in case of a calamity of this kind. For example, at one door is the painting of hatchet; at another, that of a water barrel; at a third, buckets, or crow-bars, a ladder, or other implement. On any alarm of fire, the house-keepers are to proceed to the spot with their respective apparatus, of which they are ever reminded by the figures at their doors, and thus a proper supply of the various things wanted in these cases of exigency may always be calculated upon."

Count Platoff dines after the English manner.

"August 1st.—At five in the evening one of Count Platoff's carriages and four, in which was his secretary, came to take us to his country seat to dine with him. This residence we found to be situated three miles distant, on the acclivity of a hill rising from the Ukye river, which now proves to be only another channel or backwater from the Don at Old Tsherkask. On our arrival we were introduced to the fine old Count, who expressed his utmost pleasure on seeing so many English at his house; and during a long conversation carried on in French, on our part through the secretary, who interpreted to him in Russ, dwelt all the time on the very great honours and attention which he had received from the English while in England, and testified in strong terms his friendship for that nation. In this course of the interview liqueurs were brought of two kinds, red and white, which were offered to us in small glasses, according to the universal custom in Russia, and were handed round to the rest of the company, consisting of General officers covered with stars and crosses of merit, old veterans with white hair and mustachios. We sat at this time in an open veranda which encompassed the Count's private apartments. Dinner being announced we followed the Count to the octagon room in which it was served up. Of the party, besides Mr.

Strachey, Captain Saker, & myself, there were two general officers, the commandant of the garrison, the secretary, the two aides-de-camp, two other officers, the post master, and another gentleman.

"The Hetman seemed to take pleasure in copying the English even in their custom of dining late in the evening, and in the mode in which the repast was served up. At the ends of the table there were soups, fish and meat; and in the middle were made dishes, sweetmeats covered with coloured lads. Every thing was served in plate. The Count himself did the honours of his own table; first undergoing the fatigue of helping every one to soup, sometimes, even in the silver plates which were too hot to hold without pain. After the soups, the different dishes of meat, &c. were brought round to each guest, ready cut up after the Russian usage. After partaking of various things before us, the hospitable veteran remarked to me that I had the portrait of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on my wineglass, and that to his health I could not refuse to drink a little of the wine of the Don, which he assured me was wholesome and would do much more good than water. Although I had not for near twenty years been in custom of taking any wine, I replied, that on this occasion I would do all in my power to obey his wishes, and filled my glass. Fortunately, the wine, which to my taste was delicious, was very light, and much resembled champagne in its sparkling effervescence. Having once begun it was not possible for me to excuse myself, and I drank several glasses to different toasts, among which was one to the Emperor of Russia, from a glass that stood before the Count, which he handed to me, having His Majesty's portrait. His British Majesty's health I also joined in. Our own healths, individually, were also toasted, and those of the general officers and of all the company. We lastly proposed to drink the Count's health with long life to him, to which I added a hope that he would see the Cossack families who had lost their men in the cause of their country augmented to double the number they possessed before the war. After all, and on breaking up, the Count gave us one for himself, which was, 'The whole of the British nation, his friends, and the sincere friends of Russia.'"

Colonel Johnson pays a merited tribute of gratitude to the urbanity and hospitality of the Count, who had received the travellers so kindly.

"The frank, open and unrestrained hospitality of this veteran warrior could not fail to inspire us with the warmest feeling of respect. We had come upon him, as it were, without formal introduction, and with no other claim to his notice than that of our being British officers, and we were received on the footing of friends who had been long acquainted. That qualification of being British officers alone seemed a sufficient passport to his regard; and he appeared happy in having an opportunity to testify his sincere friendship for a nation which had greeted him with so many expressions of esteem and admiration. The reception afforded to him and to his brothers in arms, on their visit to England, has been censured by some as having been too ostentatious and unnecessarily expensive; but this narrow view of the matter will surely be abandoned, when it is known with what kindly feelings the compliment has been remembered. It was very easy to see that Count Platoff really delighted to speak of England; and that his encomiums were not the mere dictates of courtesy. But flowed spontaneously from the heart. The national hospitality cannot be condemned as either prodigal or ill-judged, which produced these happy results, however

unlooked for; in countries where we had scarcely been known; even by name. If it tended to make foreigners better acquainted with the British character, increased their friendship for us, produced an impression on the continent of nations more permanently favourable than any act of mere policy could have done."

The travellers proceeded through Warsaw, Wilna, Berlin and Hamburg, and arrived in England on the 9th of September.

SIR THOMAS DALLAS AND MR. HUDLESTON.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—It is impossible for me to express in adequate terms the regret which I feel at being obliged by Mr. Hudleston's letter, published in the 32d number of the Asiatic Journal, to resume a subject on which I have exercised so much thankless forbearance; but that gentleman's unaccountable want of memory on some points, his minute and diffuse recollection on others, and the strange license he has given to his pen, compel me, with sincere reluctance, to appear once more before the public. I have, as well personally as through the medium of a common friend lately in the direction, represented to Mr. Hudleston the strong delusions of his memory, and with the kindest intentions warned him against the gulf into which he was plunging, and the impossibility of my remaining silent if he persevered. I have abstained, and will abstain from every thing unnecessarily acrimonious; but if Mr. Hudleston will, by a side wind, presume to falsify the leading circumstances connected with my narrative, the consequences are the work of his own hands.

Mr. Hudleston, commencing with a tolerably bold flight of imagination, states, that "the only tent in which he (my servant) could have been interpreting, or the commissioners negotiating, was Tipoo's Public Darbar tent;" and goes on to shew, by circumstances which are certainly conclusive, that the two commissioners could neither have remained in that tent after the dismissal of strangers, nor have conducted a secret conference, surrounded by spies who understood the language in which they were conversing. If the premises were true, the conclusion must necessarily follow, and I must have been not merely credulous, but an idiot, to have listened to a tale which was not only improbable but obviously impossible. The question may, however, have occurred to some of Mr. Hudleston's readers, by what spirit of divination the servant had in such circumstances discovered what the surgeon intended to do next morning at breakfast?

I had heard of this effort of Mr. Hudleston's memory, and wrote to General Macalister (I believe the only living evidence), requesting that he would state, to the best of his recollection, first, whether the commissioners were more than three times at Tipoo's Darbar tent (on tent of audience); and, secondly, whether the conferences were carried on there or in our camp? His reply to these inquiries was, "With respect to the two points which you wish me to answer, I have distinctly to state, first, that I recollect perfectly the three meetings you mention to have taken place in Tipoo's camp, at which all the officers were present with the commissioners, and that these meetings were held in Tipoo's own tent; but, secondly, that there were several other meetings during the negotiation for the treaty held in Tipoo's camp, as well as in ours between the commissioners and Tipoo's vakeels, which took place when in Tipoo's camp in a tent immediately adjoining to Tipoo's own, for the purpose of easy communication between him and the commissioners by means of his vakeels, and when in our camp in the public tent." The public tent here mentioned was the dining tent of the commissioners, where a public table was kept at the public expense for themselves and the officers of their suite and escort; and it was an established rule, that whenever Tipoo's vakeels (or negotiators) were seen coming over the rising ground at some distance from our camp, this tent was prepared for their reception, and all, excepting the commissioners and their secretary, retired. It was at one of these conferences in this tent that my servant was employed to interpret; it was outside of that tent that, on the dismissal of the vakeels and other strangers, he lay down exhausted with fatigue, and separated by a thin partition of Indian cotton cloth, might, without the slightest im-

probability, have distinctly heard the conversation within.

"The charge (there is no charge) rests," says Mr. Hudleston, "on the statement of a 'black menial servant.' Although there were perhaps few persons in the encampment, black or white, possessed of greater sagacity, and not many of either colour more deserving of confidence and credit than this individual, whose colour and country are brought to impeach his morals; I nevertheless answer to this most superficial and often repeated remark, that my narrative, as given in the history, does not rest on the statement of the native servant; that I took no step, whatever, until I saw his previous information confirmed by the evidence of facts, and that every word of that information was unequivocally admitted to be true by Mr. Falconer himself after his return from the ship.

This "young surgeon," in whose power Mr. Hudleston would not condescend to place his name and character, happened not to be so peculiarly youthful; he was my ship-mate to India, in 1772, when I was a boy of fourteen and he a man of mature age; this youth was some years older than Mr. Hudleston himself; he was peculiarly steady and intelligent, and retired with a liberal competency immediately after the close of the mission. Mr. Falconer was specially intrusted with a large supply of medicines for the use of the prisoners, notwithstanding which he and the two commissioners were desirous that he should return with them by sea; but as I had no other person to dispense medical relief to the prisoners, or to the officers and soldiers under my own command, I thought the commissioners might be satisfied with the aid of the person who was to have blooded Mr. Falconer. I insisted on the latter performing his appointed duty, and he returned with me by land.

Mr. Hudleston's memory may probably be right with regard to Sir G. Staunton not having used the word "escape" in speaking to me at his tent door. It is not improbable that on Colonel Wilks's reading to me the extract from Gen. Macleod's letter, in which that word is employed, I may at the close of my narrative have adopted the same term, instead of saying, as I think Sir G. Staunton did say, "that I might rely on it that no commissioner would leave that court without my knowledge." The precise words are of little importance. It is evident that, in either case, the surgeon had delivered my message; even Mr. Hudleston remembers, not only my being immediately sent for, but, with apparent accuracy, the words employed by his colleague. My conduct on that occasion was very peculiar; and if unsupported by stubborn facts, it subjected me to serious consequences (possibly not less than the loss of my commission), and it is clear that good reasons existed for waving investigation. Mr. Hudleston regrets my subsequent silence during the remaining days before our separation. I had said publicly all that I deemed necessary; I considered myself to have been unworthily treated by the body of which he was a member, and if explanation were to be given, delicacy required that he should commence the conversation. This may have been prevented by the same superior dignity of station which was supposed to have shortened his colleague's discourse at the tent door. Previously to the appointment of this commission, I had no personal acquaintance with any of its members; but although only a lieutenant, I had commanded with some approbation a corps of cavalry attached to the person of the commander-in-chief. He was requested by the commissioners to spare me for that particular service, and although I was so graceless as not to feel the mighty difference by which, as private gentlemen, we were separated, that feeling may perhaps have operated with the commissioners to prevent any injunction of secrecy being imposed on the military individuals of their suite and escort, and the matter in discussion soon became as public as it is likely again to be, from the false colouring assigned to it by their most indiscreet friends.

Great importance is attached by Mr. Hudleston to the circumstance of Mr. Sadleir's signature being attached to the letter of the 1st of March; of course, with those of the second and third commissioner. Nothing can be plainer than the distinction between this letter and the subsequent personal mission of the surgeon, which, according to the dates furnished by Mr. Hudleston, was probably about the sixth and seventh. Cornet Leonard, it seems, was the bearer of the former, and was authorized to adjust certain signals, the object of which was not merely to convey information of the state of the negotiation, but to communicate with the

shore; and there was nothing inconsistent, either with the profound secrecy so necessary to the success of the ultimate plan, or with any of the more overt purposes of the mission, in obtaining Mr. Sadleir's signature to a letter containing such an arrangement. Whether this may have been in the first instance intended as a preliminary arrangement, or as the sole mode deemed necessary for effecting their purpose, and whether the mission of the surgeon was the result of further consideration and a better organized plan, I profess my entire ignorance. It is evident, even from Mr. Hudleston's confession, that they were distinct transactions; and it is certain that Mr. Falconer's arrangements were deemed by himself to be final. Mr. Hudleston can scarcely have forgotten, that the habits of the first commissioner at this time were unhappily such as to render it impossible to communicate with him on any point requiring secrecy, and the plan would thus have been frustrated if they had divulged their ultimate purpose one moment before that of its execution. These circumstances imposed a tie on Mr. Sadleir too powerful to admit of his risking any complaints at the close of the mission, and might well have obviated the expression of Mr. Hudleston's surprise.

Mr. Hudleston treats as an improbable supposition the communication to General Macleod of the contents of the letter of the 1st of March. If the general did not know the contents, how did he happen to send an official copy to the government of Bombay?

General Macalister has enabled me to correct my statement with regard to assembling all the officers on the forenoon of the surgeon's embarkation. General Macalister was seriously indisposed at the time, and confined to a darkened tent, which prevented his personally witnessing any of the circumstances of that particular period. The general's letter on this subject is as follows:—"When the report of their intent was propagated through our camp, you may well recollect that I had no opportunity, but by hearsay, to know any thing of the matter, being very much indisposed at the time, and confined to a close tent with an inflammation in one of my eyes, of which I then lost the sight, and of which I never since recovered the use; this was immediately after my return from Tellicherry neither could I, from the same cause, be present at any discussion that may have taken place, when you state that you thought it necessary to assemble the officers for consultation upon the subject of this report. I recollect perfectly yourself telling me that the commissioners intended to go clandestinely on board ship, and that you had this information from your servant, by name Cooty; but this, and perhaps the repetition of this by others to whom you may have communicated the information given by Cooty, is all that I know, or ever knew, if my recollection does not fail me at this very distant period of time."

Mr. Hudleston goes on to state that he had "no reason, public or private, that could give birth to fear" (an accusation only conjured up by himself and his discreet friend of the Quarterly Review); "that he had never heard, either from Tipoo Sultan or his ministers, any thing that could give him alarm for his personal safety; and if the officers were in a desperate state, they bore their situation with admirable firmness and fortitude, for they showed not the least sign of alarm. One of these officers was General Macalister, and neither he nor any other person connected with the embassy seemed to apprehend the least danger." That the officers in question were incapable of showing on that, or any other occasion, the least sign of alarm for their personal safety, is most true. I suppose every officer and every gentleman knows how to distinguish between the presence of danger and the existence of fear; and in the course of my experience I have never known a disinclination to be alive to danger, except in the very rare cases of those who were unwilling to look it in the face. General Macalister was then Lieutenant and Adjutant to the escort under my command; and the following is an extract from a letter of his to me after perusing Colonel Wilks's history. "He (Colonel Wilks) takes no notice whatever of Tipoo's very unjustifiable and certainly unwarrantable conduct to myself, nor his murderous attempt on myself and party, when I was sent, and Mr. Fonblanque along with me, with the commissioner's dispatches to Tellicherry, for the purpose of opening a communication with all the settlements of In-

dia, and to bring up an armed force by sea to await the issue of the negotiation."

If, as Mr. Hudleston states, General Macleod's army was "within a day's march of Tipoo's lines" (at Cannanore perhaps, which is stated by Mr. Hudleston to be four leagues from Mangalore,) this mission to Tellicherry, which is distant upwards of one hundred miles, as Cannanore is about ninety, would have been rather an inexplicable proceeding. The murderous attempt on the lives of General Macalister and party was related to me, as I best recollect, to the following effect. On leaving the river or port of Mangalore, under protection of Tipoo's passport, and in one of his own boats, they wished to steer along shore for Tellicherry; but they soon perceived an intention in the boatmen to run them on shore. On this being prevented, some of the people who had been waiting on the beach, finding the design not likely to be thus effected, pushed off in boats towards them: this was observed by the English officers, and the purpose being evident from every circumstance and appearance, pistols were presented to the heads of the rowers, in order to compel them to pull directly out to sea. A signal was then made to a ship in the offing, which fortunately was perceived, and she immediately stood towards them, saved them from impending destruction, took them and their dispatches on board and landed them at Tellicherry. The existence of danger to their personal safety seemed in this case to be quite as evident as the intrepidity and presence of mind by which they averted it.

There was another mission of Mr. Fonblanque, aid-de-camp to the commissioners, the circumstances of which are distinctly in my recollection. When he either had been on ship-board and was returning, or was making an attempt to proceed on ship-board by that open communication which the embassy is asserted to have enjoyed with the English shipping in the roads, he was seized, and marched under a guard through the swamps between the beach and Tipoo's lines, where he was imprisoned like a common vagabond, in his wet and dirty clothes, for so long a time, that the commissioners, apprehensive for his safety, wrote to Tipoo concerning him; to this application they received for answer, that no such person was in the Sultan's court. On the following day, the report of a camp follower ascertained that he had been actually seen a prisoner in a tent close to Tipoo's, and while Chinavasa Von, one of Tipoo's vakeels was conferring with the commissioners, in the public tent in the English encampment, stoutly and peremptorily denying the truth of the report which had been received. Fonblanque, who was an uncommonly active intrepid fellow, had contrived to elude the vigilance of his guard, made a run for the English camp, and entered in the plight which has been described, to announce by his presence the existence of the courtesies from which he had escaped. Are insults and atrocities like these included in the mild treatment which produced such wonderful equanimity? Was it a mild courtesy to stop our communication by post soon after entering his territories, as appears from their own letters and that of their government? to violate the pledge of being allowed a free intercourse with the prisoners? to intercept Mr. Swartz, the appointed interpreter of the commission, and compel him to return? to lead us by rocky and mountain paths which destroyed our cattle? to prohibit his bankers from answering a letter of credit, and leaving the great numbers we had merely to feed (for pay was out of the question) to subsist as they could on about £4,000 brought from Madras? When the intercourse by post with that place was at length permitted, and the expedient was adopted of sending a few pagodas in each mail, was it among the courtesies which were to inspire confidence and make us feel perfectly at our ease, to stop, on futile pretences, even this mode of obtaining the common necessities of life? If these be the kindnesses of the Sultan, a more numerous list of such courtesies could easily be made. In fact, after the departure of the second and third commissioners by sea, and giving Mr. Sadleir a small guard to visit Seringapatam by Tipoo's courteous permission, never verified, I subsisted my party under numerous difficulties, on the rupees which formed part of the presents to the commissioners on taking leave, and were thrown into my military chest for that purpose. On arriving at Madras by sea, they represented the miserable situation in which I had been left; and Lord Macartney sent forward some money to meet me in the Mysore country, which by Tipoo's courtesy, I never received.

Mr. Hudleston is pleased to state that my letter, published in the Asiatic Journal, contains little more than a repetition of the circumstances stated in the History of the South of India. Of this little, thus flippantly dismissed, it is necessary I should render a better account, in the following extract of a letter from Colonel Bruce. "I feel no hesitation in replying to your note, and relating generally my recollection of circumstances which from their singularity could not but make an impression on the mind of any one on hearing them, being so intimately connected with public transactions of considerable moment to those who were then residing in India. It may not be improper in me to premise that I could not help being astonished at the observations in a late Quarterly Review, stating doubts regarding the authenticity of that part of Wilks's History which details the particular conduct of the commissioners employed by the Madras government to conclude peace with Tippoo and for restoring the British prisoners; but still more so, on learning that Mr. Hudleston denied the facts then stated, and of having any recollection of them; as I remembered they had been topics of general notoriety at Madras. It would be superfluous in me to state particulars; and I therefore only concisely mention, that from my acquaintance and frequent intercourse with the late Mr. Wm. Collins Jackson, in 1792 & 1793, & subsequent years, till he left Madras, I have heard him upon several occasions mention the circumstances connected with the mission to Mysore, to which he was secretary, and which, to the best of my recollection, coincide with the facts narrated in the History; and that Tippoo Sahib's treatment of the commissioner, tended not only to degrade them, but was carried on for the purpose of intimidation: that the first commissioner was usually in a state of intoxication and totally unfit for business, and that the others had come to the resolution of proceeding on board of ship. They had accordingly made arrangement with the commander of one laying off Mangalore, through the medium of the surgeon attached to the mission; but their proceedings had been discovered and prevented by you, in the manner stated in the narrative. As this happened after a lapse of several years from the time of the occurrences, Mr. Jackson made no mystery or secret in mentioning them. The circumstances are, I doubt not, equally in the recollection of ———, and others, in whose presence they were mentioned." Mr. Hudleston is quite certain that Mr. Jackson, even if he had known any thing to his disadvantage, would not have stated it. It follows then from Mr. Hudleston's own proposition, that Mr. Jackson did not consider the relation of this incident to be disadvantageous to the two commissioners. Mr. Hudleston "had never heard of these circumstances for the last thirty-four years; not one of his surviving friends had ever heard of them." Mr. Hudleston's friends seems to be of the class described by an able speaker at the India House on the 17th June. "An injudicious friend is worse than a mortal enemy." If it were necessary, I could, even at this period, produce some hundreds of persons who have heard the circumstances in India; but it is necessary, because I possess direct proof of their having been known, at least twenty-nine years ago, to thousands in England as well as India.

"Memoirs of the War in Asia," of which the first edition was probably published in 1788, for the second edit. now before me was published in 1789, is without the author's name, but is, as I understand, well known to have been written by Doctor Thompson. Its passing through at least two editions is proof of its being then a popular work, and extensively read, probably by every person of mature age in the east and west end of the metropolis, in the town or in the country, who had any connections in the East; it was certainly much read in India; and may at present be found in almost every country library in the united kingdom. The following is an extract from page 468: "The commissioners, now apprehensive of falling like so many of their countrymen at Bidenten by poison, formed a project to leave their numerous train behind them, and make their escape to Tellicherry. This project miscarried, and they continued in the state of imprisoned men, labouring for their own extrication from imminent danger."

"The two officers, themselves," says Mr. Hudleston "much regret that the charge was not brought forward while the second commissioner, Sir G. Staunton, was alive, and while Surgeon Falconer might have been examined." They do indeed regret that the commissioner did not, thirty years ago, consider that as a charge, which they must then have read and considered with feelings more accordant with reason and with truth; they do

sincerely regret, that Mr. Hudleston should have been so much his own enemy, as to lend himself to the purposes of anonymous slander; they greatly lament that he should have reserved for the present period the denial of a fact, which has only been rendered disreputable by the senseless clamour of his own most indiscreet advocates.

I am Sir, &c.
THOS. DALLAS.

26th Aug. 1818.

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		Rs. Q. R.
Cotton Ahmoed,	per Surat Candy	230 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	280 0 00
Ditto Bawnaghar,	or 7 Cwt.	180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
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Ditto Kutch,		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		200 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	9 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Can-	per Maund of 41½	6 1 00
nister,	seers 1 sort,	
Ditto China in	per Surat Maund	6 1 00
Chest,	of 41 seers	
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund	10 0 00
	of 43½ seers	
Ditto do. Canton,	do. do.	9 2 00
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Raw Silk Canton, 1st,	15 seers to a	17 0 00
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Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	20 0 00
Gunbees,	per 100	30 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00
	of 40 seers or	
	37½ lb.	
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranthy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambaoer,	per Cx. of 8 Parah	25 0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	18 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	25 0 00
Cocobut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 3 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cx. of 4 Robins	125 0 00
Bhitcole,	ditto	135 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	120 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy	60 0 00
	of 22 Maunds	
	or 821 lbs.	
Malabar	per Bombay	50 0 00
	Candy of 22	
	Mds. or 616 lbs.	
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund	60 0 00
	of 42 seers	
	at 40 to 50	
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	pieces to a Cx. of	160 0 00
	21 Mds. or 588 lb.	
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy	50 0 00
	of 21 Maunds	
Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	52 0 00
Coir Jaccadavie,	Cx. of 21 Mds.	60 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy	50 0 00
	of 22 Maunds	
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	41 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42	30 0 00
	seers	
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	12 1 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	12 0 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	65 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	3 0 00
Mace,	per pound	3 2 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund	20 0 00
	of 44 seers	
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	5 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 0 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund	12 0 00
	of 44 seers	
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds.	75 0 00
	or 1 Candy	
Cochineal,	per pound	16 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	45 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	60 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	45 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	50 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	16 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	10 0 00
Copper Sheathing, 24 oz.	per Surat Maund	23 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	63 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	20 0 00
Tin Plates,	per	22 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 1 00
In Bond,		
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	214 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	500 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	494 0 00
Remittance to England at six months	2 3 per Rupee	
Freight to England	7 £. per Ton.	
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on Madras,	par.	
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Marine stores when purchased separately prime cost.		